

anyone doubts the need or wisdom of such a cut, I would refer them to a recent Washington Post commentary by Charles Schwab, who said he "can't think of any other tax policy that would, at one stroke, be more beneficial to ordinary investors." He predicted immediate benefits, with a stock market rise of 10 to 15 percent. Debates about cost are simply missing the point.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear this plan will assist in jump-starting our economy. I encourage all my colleagues to join in passing this important legislation.

OPPOSE HEALTH ACT OF 2003

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my opposition to H.R. 5, the so-called HEALTH Act of 2003.

The acronym in the title of this bill supposedly stands for Help Efficient, Accessible, Low Cost, Timely Healthcare. But close examination of the provisions of the bill leads me to the conclusion that the acronym instead spells Help Eviscerate Accountability by Law for Traumatic Harm.

Supporters of this bill claim that medical malpractice premiums are out of control because of excessively high-damage awards in malpractice suits. But paid losses have tracked consistently with medical inflation rates for the last 3 decades. There simply is no explosion of paid losses.

Furthermore, there is no provision in the bill, no provision, that requires insurers to lower their rates once the caps are in place.

Supporters of this bill make it plain whom they care for: insurance companies. And it is also clear where the losses will be: people injured due to medical negligence.

SUPPORT PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL TO PROMOTE JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

(Mr. COX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, our economy needs new jobs. That is why I so strongly support President Bush's proposal to promote job creation and economic growth. One provision of that plan will lead to the creation of over 400,000 new jobs by the end of next year, and that is the proposal to eliminate the double tax on savings in stocks and mutual funds.

America's savers should be rewarded, not penalized, for investing, because when they invest their savings, they not only promote job creation, create the wherewithal for the hiring of new workers, but they also help provide for their own retirement. Indeed, those who are already retired stand to ben-

efit from the elimination of the double tax, because over half of dividend payments are received by senior citizens.

To get our economy growing again, to provide tax fairness to the men and women who are saving for their future retirement and those who are already on fixed incomes, it is time to repeal the double tax on savings.

DEBATE REAL ISSUES AND LEAVE JOKES TO COMEDIANS

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the debate over war and peace in this House has crumpled into farce. Yesterday, some of our colleagues held a press conference to announce that the House would now be serving "freedom fries" and "freedom toast" instead of French fries and French toast. So far, German chocolate cake, Russian salad dressing, and the entire Chinese food section have been spared the wrath of these culinary correctors.

Mr. Speaker, this episode would be funny if it were not so sad. Because of this stunt, the image of the House in the eyes of the American people and people around the world will diminish once again. This House should not be a punch line, Mr. Speaker; it should not be the butt of jokes on the "Tonight Show."

I hope that the Members who staged yesterday's circus enjoyed the publicity. I hope it was worth it.

We are about to go to war, Mr. Speaker. Let us have a real debate about real issues that affect the lives of real people and leave the jokes to the comedians.

CHILD MEDICATION SAFETY ACT OF 2003

(Mr. BURNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, last year the House Committee on Government Reform held a hearing exploring an issue that should shock all of us. Witnesses at the hearing testified that some school officials have taken it upon themselves to decide that a child needs to be placed on psychotropic drugs. These school officials are not licensed medical practitioners, and yet some of these officials have told parents that their child must be on a drug such as Ritalin, or their child would not be allowed to attend school any longer.

No child should face denial of educational services because they are not taking a psychotropic drug.

Last night, I introduced the Child Medication Safety Act of 2003. This legislation will address a significant problem facing children and their parents throughout the Nation and provide parents with protections from being forced

into making decisions about their child's health under duress.

This bill has a simple message: States that take Federal education funds must prevent school district personnel, teachers, principals, and other nonlicensed medical professionals from forcing a child to be on psychotropic drugs in order to attend school or receive services.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

THE INADEQUACY OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET

(Mr. MORAN of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, as we speak, the House Committee on the Budget is marking up a budget resolution for this coming fiscal year. President Bush has proposed a budget that is \$304 billion in deficit, the biggest deficit ever submitted. And do you know, there is not one dime in that budget for waging war with Iraq, let alone any of the reconstruction costs that are necessary.

If you look out for the next 10 years, President Bush is suggesting that we should accumulate deficits of over \$5 trillion. Halfway through this next decade in 2008, the baby boom generation starts to retire, thereby doubling the number of people dependent upon Social Security and Medicare. Yet all of this \$5 trillion in deficit is going to have to be borrowed from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, and there is not one dime for Iraq or for any of the other domestic priorities.

Think about the fact that this budget means that Veterans Administration hospitals will be able to treat 168,000 fewer veterans, that we will have to eliminate education for homeless children and after-school care.

Take a look at this budget and cry.

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THE BUDGET

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to enter into this discussion about the budget because I think it certainly is a worthy one in a time when our Nation has been attacked and is working hard against terrorism and to protect our domestic States from threats. We are at war.

The reality is this is what our budget does. From fiscal year 2002 to 2003, there was a 7 percent increase. From 2003 to 2004 it will be about a 3 percent increase, with about a 5.5 percent increase in defense and in homeland security; there will be increases in unemployment insurance because of the